Urban District Council of Felling



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

HUBERT C. WEIR,
M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

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Medical Officer of Health.

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Tel.: FELLING 692251

Health Department,
Davidson Street,
Felling.
August, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Felling.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Health of the Urban District and the work in the Health Department for the year 1967.

According to the Registrar General's estimate the population of the Urban District at mid-June, 1967, was 38,870, compared with 38,780 for the previous year. The natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was, however, 236 for 1967 and 248 for 1966. Doubtless this will be adjusted in due course.

The birth rate was 15.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 16.1 in 1966, the standardised rate (i.e., adjusted for age and sex distribution of the population) being 14.2 which was less than the figure of 17.2 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate again fell to 17.9 as compared with 20.8 for 1966. The national figure for England and Wales was 18.3 which was the lowest ever recorded, so we are now below the national average. I am pleased to say that 9 out of the 11 infant deaths were unavoidable, being congenital.

The death rate decreased to 9.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.5 during 1966, although the standardised rate again exceeded that for England and Wales.

Heart disease and cancer still continue to be the most important causes of death and were responsible for 54 per cent of the total mortality. Coronary disease was responsible during the year for the death of 50 males and 38 females. This was a slight decrease compared with 1966 and was still the commonest single cause of death; combined with other forms of heart disease the resultant mortality was approximately 5 per cent. of all deaths.

I have to report that the number of deaths from lung cancer shows a rise as against 1966. The 1965 drop I credited to the much cleaner air that now obtains in Felling, so I must once again place

Although cigarette smoking has proved to have a definite relationship to lung cancer it must also be borne in mind that it has been found to be a leading cause in Coronary disease. I cannot too strongly stress the danger of this form of drug addiction.

In the environmental sphere, encouraging progress continues to be made in the control of atmospheric pollution. Further reference to this important topic will be found on page 39 in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the Report. Although foul pollution of the River Tyne continues unabated it is worth recalling that, to the great credit of the Council, a modern Sewage Works was constructed in 1955. This has been handed over to the Tyne Sewage Disposal Scheme and caters mainly for the Leam Lane Housing Estate with approximately 4,500 houses. The rest of Felling is being linked up with the main Tyne Sewage Disposal Scheme in the future.

The following changes in staff took place:—

Mr. P. L. McConville took up his appointment as Additional Public Health Inspector on 8th March, 1967, and Mr. J. Young was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector on 28th March, 1967.

This is my fifth Annual Report since I was appointed in June, 1963.

In closing I should like to express my appreciation to all the Councillors and also the members of the Health staff who have made my work so much easier by their help and co-operation.

HUBERT C. WEIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor T. P. S. PRUDHAM, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. Butterworth.

Councillor	R. BAXTER.	Councillor	E. C. Justice.
>>	T. W. Elliott.	>>	T. McErlane.
>>	J. R. Foster.	,,	R. Olds.
>>	J. D. HALL.	>>	C. M. Roberts.
>>	D. G. HARDY, J.P.	>>	C. W. Scott.
>>	O. C. Henderson.	>>	G. W. STERLING.
>>	A. HOPPER.	23	N. TINDAL.

No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee.

Councillor J. R. FOSTER.

- " J. D. HALL.
- " E. C. Justice.
- " J. Lumsdon.
- " G. W. STERLING.

United Districts of Jarrow, Hebburn, Felling, and Boldon Joint M.O.H. Committee.

Councillor R. BAXTER.

- " R. Butterworth.
 - ,, O. C. HENDERSON.
 - ,, T. P. S. PRUDHAM, J.P.

SECTION "A."

Statistics of the Area

(a) General Statistics.

Area of the Urban District in acres	3,325
Estimated Resident Population (mid-June, 1967)	38,870
Number of Inhabited Houses (Including Counc	-
Number of Council Houses	7,065
Rateable Value (31st March, 1967) £1.	,026,847
Sum represented by Penny Rate (31st March, 1968)	£4,300

(b) Physical and Social Conditions.

(1) Description of the Area.

The shape of the Urban District is roughly square, the northern boundary being formed by the River Tyne with a steep-sided foreshore of about two miles in length. The Urban District is bounded to the west by Gateshead County Borough and to the south by Washington Urban District; the eastern boundary is formed to the north by Hebburn Urban District and to the south by Boldon Urban District. Part of the south boundary is formed by Gateshead Fell, which rises to about 600 feet above sea level, and whence there is a gradual fall to the River.

The main industries of the district are engineering, coal-mining, building construction, chemical and paint manufacture, marine engineering, etc.

(2) Employment in the Area.

I am indebted to Mrs. M. E. Cogdon, Manager, Employment Exchange, Felling, for the following figures on employment, unemployment and disability in the area.

(3) Industrial Structure of the Urban District.

Industry		Males	Females	Total
Primary Production—				
Agriculture and Horticulture Mining and Quarrying	ر ر	792	17	809
Manufacturing Industries—				
Chemicals, Paints and Allied Industries Metal, Metal Goods Manufacture Engineering, Electrical Goods and Shipbuilding Textiles and Clothing Manufacture Bricks, Timber, Furniture, etc	·····	200 672 140 1,249 88 287 252	152 222 48 139 553 37 175	352 894 188 1,388 641 324 427
Service Industries, Trades and Professions—				
Transport and Communications		746 260 272	4 14 566	750 274 838
Education)		106	190	296
Public Administration	• • • •	272	114	386
Miscellaneous Services	• • • •	174	466	640
Total		5,510	2,697	8,207

The totals of insured employees show an overall decrease of 147 (46 men and 101 women) compared with 1966. The decrease in the number of women employees is most noticeable in the textile and clothing trade and to a lesser extent in the service industries. There have been small increases in the number of men employed in the manufacture of chemicals and paints as well as in bricks, timber, and furniture, but these have not been large enough to compensate for the considerable reduction in the number employed in the construction industry. Nevertheless, building which had been largely suspended during 1966 on the Felling Industrial Estate recommenced in 1967, and several firms moved into the area. The growth of new industry on this and other sites should show an improvement in the numbers employed locally in future reports.

(4) Unemployment.

In December, 1966, the register of unemployed men and women totalled 320. This figure jumped to 456 during the first months of 1967, and apart from small decreases evident in February and May continued to rise throughout the year. Peaks were reached in June and July (totals of 508 and 538, respectively), due to short-time working in the engineering and clothing industries. In December, 1967, the total stood at 527, of which 87 were women.

The employment position for young people which had continued to be favourable up to the Autumn of 1966 worsened during 1967, particularly in openings for boys. In December, 1967, the register consisted of 39 boys and 2 girls compared to the total of 17 boys (only) seeking employment in December, 1966.

(5) Disabled Persons.

In April, 1967, the total number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons' (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, stood at 488, compared to the total of 472 in April, 1966. Unemployment of registered disabled persons at December, 1967 (76 men and 12 women), showed an increase of 26 over those registered in December, 1966.

The following table indicates their suitability for employment.

	Men	Women
(a) Suitable for ordinary employment	68	10
(b) Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment except under		
sheltered conditions	8	2

(6) Government Training Centre/Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

The Government Training Centre and Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, Green Lane, Felling, is one of the largest in the country. Training in the following trades, plus places for electrical and general engineering apprentices, is provided.

Engineering Trades.

Draughtsmanship, Precision Fitting, Instrument Bench and Machine working, Centre Lathe Turning, Turning and Boring, Capstan Setter Operating, Milling Machine Setter Operating, Precision Grinding, Instrument Mechanics and Jig and Tool Fitting.

Building Trades.

Paviors, Bricklayers, Carpenters.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Gentlemen's Hairdressing, Radio and Electronics, Motor Vehicle Repairing, Electrical Contracting, Heating and Ventilating Fitting.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Unit provides courses up to a maximum of 12 weeks, and in certain cases for 26 weeks to tone up, assess and guide in the main disabled persons, persons just recovered from long periods of sickness, and certain able-bodied people who are in need of assessment.

The catchment area of the Unit consists of the four Northern Counties and North Riding of Yorkshire. Hostel accommodation is available at Finchale Abbey Training Centre, for rehabilitees who live beyond daily travelling distance. Applications for training or for Industrial Rehabilitation should be made at any Employment Exchange. Detailed information can also be obtained from the appropriate Employment Exchanges.

A total of 635 persons (590 males and 45 females), mainly from the five northern counties of England, were admitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity Rehabilitation Unit at the above address in 1967-68. Of these, 20 males and 2 females came from the Felling Employment Exchange area.

Almost all of these people had a physical or mental disability and were recommended usually on medical advice from hospitals, general practitioners, works medical officers, welfare agencies, and Ministry of Health examining doctors, and via the Department of Employment and Productivity Disablement Resettlement Officers, one of whom is located at each Employment Exchange.

The main objects of a course of rehabilitation are to build up employment capacity, restore confidence in those who have illness or injury by providing mental and physical toning up and an opportunity to gradually adjust to working conditions and also to make a complete assessment of working capacity, skills and/or aptitudes.

An analysis of the disabilities of the persons admitted during the year is as follows:—

9	a5 10110 w 5			Per cent.
	Amputations			3.0
	Arthritis and Rheumatism			3.0
	Diseases of the Digestive System			3.3
	", Heart and Circulatory	System	1	5.2
	", Respiratory System	• • • •		8.0
	Eye and Ear Defects			6.3
	Head and Trunk Injuries	• • • •		4.3
	Deformities of Lower and Upper Lim	bs		14.3
	Injuries and Deformities of the Spine			18.1
	Psychoneurosis			8.2
	Psychosis	• • • •		5.7
	Epilepsy			3.6
	Other Organic and Nervous Diseases			4.2

A few able-bodied persons, most of whom had been unemployed for a long time, were admitted with a view to restoring them to working habits and fitness.

The progress of persons completing the course is followed up by enquiry for a period of six months after terminating the course, and the estimated results (not yet finally complete for the period under review) indicate that approximately 50 per cent. have returned to satisfactory employment or have gone on to one of the courses at the Government Training Centre. This is somewhat below the National rate but consistent with the Regional employment situation. The Centre Manager is Mr. C. H. N. Clift, who is assisted by Mr. J. Stone, B.E.M. (Deputy Manager and Rehabilitation Officer), Mr. J. Wakeham and Mr. W. Sleeth (Assistant Managers), Dr. F. J. Robertson (Unit Medical Officer), Mr. M. Lathrope (Occupational Psychologist), Mr. G. G. Browell (Disablement Resettlement Officer), and Mrs. M. Zawadzka (Social Worker).

(7) National Assistance.

I am indebted to Mr. N. Edgar, Area Officer, National Assistance Board, for the following information regarding classes of persons in receipt of National Assistance and for supplementary pensions at 31st December, 1967. The figures are for the area administered by the Felling Office and include Washington and part of Gateshead.

Assistance	paid	in	Supplementation	of	Insurance	Benefits—
------------	------	----	-----------------	----	-----------	-----------

Retirement Per	nsioner	S	••••	 ••••		3,856
Persons registe	ered for	emp	oloyment	 ••••	• • • •	567
Sickness Cases	••••			 • • • •		326
Widows			• • • •	 	• • • •	235
Others				 * * * *		305
					_	F 000
					_	5,289

(c) Vital Statistics.

Population 38,870

Live Births—				Males	Females	•	Total
Total				299	317		616
Legitimate				291	303		594
Illegitimate				8	14		22
Birth Rate		• • • •			••••		15.5
Comparabili	ty F	actor					0.93
Standardise	d Bir	th Rate	• • • •	• • •	• • • •		14.42
Illegitimate	Live	Births p	er 10	0 total l	ive birth	S	3.6

Still-births—				Males	Females	Total
Total		••••		5	5	10
Legitimate		••••	* * * *	5	5	10
Illegitimate		• • • •		-	_	_
Rate per 1	1,000	total live	and	still-birth	IS	 15.9
Rate per	1,000	of the E	stima	ated Resid	lent	
Popul	ation	• • • •	• • • •	* * * *	• • • •	 0.26
J	Total	Live and	Stil	l-births		 626

Deaths—			Males	Females		Total
All Causes		• • • •	200	180		380
Death Rate Comparability			• - • •	****	• • • •	9·8 1·49
Standardised D		 te	••••	••••	• • • •	14.6
Maternal Deatl			•••	• • • •	• • • •	Nil
Triatelitai Death	1 Rate	••••		• • • •	• • • •	1411
	ANT N		-	•		
Deaths of Infants under	one year	of ag	'e Males	Femal	AS	Total
Total			7	4	CS	11
Legitimate	••••		7	3		10
Illegitimate	••••	••••	_	1		1
Causes of Death of Infa	nts under	one	year of	age—		
Congenital			3	Ü		5
Prematurity	••••					4
Infection	••••		••••	••••		1
Other Causes				• • • •		1
Тотаг		••••		• • • •	917734	1.1
Infant Mortality (per 1,	000 live	births)	••••	••••	• • • •	17.9
Legitimate infant deaths	per 1,00	0 legit	imate li	ve birth	S	16.8
	1	0				
	per 1.00	0 illeg	itimate	live birt	hs	45.5
Illegitimate infant deaths	1			live birt	hs	45.5
	1		age—	live birt		45.5 Total
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under	four wee		age—		es	
Illegitimate infant deaths	four wee		age— Males	Femal	es	Total
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total	four wee 		age— Males	Femal	es	Total 8
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate	four wee 	ks of	age— Males	Femal 4 3	es	Total 8
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality	four wee	ks of	age— Males 4 4	Femal. 4 3 1	es	Total 8 7 1
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate	four wee	ks of	age— Males 4 4	Femal. 4 3 1	es	Total 8 7 1
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity	four wee nts under	ks of four	age— Males 4 4 weeks	Female 4 3 1 of age—	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection	four wee nts under	ks of four	age— Males 4 4 weeks	Femal	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity	four wee nts under	ks of four	age— Males 4 4 weeks	Female 4 3 1 of age—	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes	four wee nts under	iks of	age— Males 4 4 - weeks	Female 4 3 1 of age—	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total	four wee nts under	*** of *** four	age— Males 4 4 weeks o	Female 4 3 1 of age—	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes	four wee nts under	*** of *** four	age— Males 4 4 weeks o	Femal. 4 3 1 of age	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 8
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under	four wee nts under one weel	*** of *** four	age— Males 4 4 weeks o ge— Males	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 4	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 - 8 Total
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under	four wee nts under one weel	*** of *** four	age— Males 4 4 weeks o males 3	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 3	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 8 Total 6
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate	four wee nts under one weel	*** of *** four	age— Males 4 4 weeks o ge— Males	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 4	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 - 8 Total
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Legitimate Illegitimate	four wee nts under one weel	ks of four k of a	age— Males 4 4 weeks o males 3 - Males 3 -	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 3 3 —	es	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 8 Total 6
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Illegitimate Early Neonatal Mortalit	four wee nts under one weel y Rate (ks of four four k of a	age— Males 4 4 weeks o ge— Males 3 - under o	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 3 3 —	les per	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 - 8 Total 6 6
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Legitimate Legitimate Legitimate Illegitimate Early Neonatal Mortalit 1,000 total live birt.	four wee nts under one weel y Rate (hs)	ks of four four k of a a deaths	age— Males 4 4 weeks o ge— Males 3 - under o	Femal 4 3 1 of age— Femal 3 3 — one week	les per	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 8 Total 6
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infants Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Legitimate Illegitimate Early Neonatal Mortalit 1,000 total live birt Perinatal Mortality Rate	four wee nts under one weel y Rate (hs) e (still-bir	ks of four k of a deaths rths ar	age— Males 4 4 weeks of males 3 - under of and death	Female 4 3 1 of age— Female 3 3 - one week hs under	les per	Total
Illegitimate infant deaths Deaths of Infants under Total Legitimate Illegitimate Neonatal Mortality Causes of Death of Infa Congenital Prematurity Infection Other Causes Total Legitimate Legitimate Legitimate Illegitimate Early Neonatal Mortalit 1,000 total live birt.	four wee nts under one weel y Rate (hs) y (still-bir)	ks of four four k of a make of a thick are this are	age— Males 4 4 weeks of males 3 - under of and still	Female 4 3 1 of age— Female 3 3 - one week hs under	les per	Total 8 7 1 Nil 4 3 - 1 - 8 Total 6 6

Principal Causes of Death.

Diogram	3.6.1		T 1	Percentage of Total Deaths		
DISEASE	Males	Females	Total	1967	1966	
Heart Disease	66	66	132	34.7	33.8	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	28	28	56	14.7	14.6	
Cancer (all types)	44	29	73	19-2	20.7	
Respiratory (all types)	24	14	38	10.0	12.2	
	162	137	299	78.6	81.3	

Comparative Rates, 1967.
Felling Urban District and England and Wales.

			·	Felling	England and Wales
Standardised Birth Rate				14.2	17.2
Standardised Death Rate		••••	••••	 14.6	11.2
Infant Mortality Rate	• • • •	* * * 6	• • • •	 17.9	18.3
Still-birth Rate	• • • •	• • • •	****	 15.9	14.8

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

New Claims to Sickness Benefit, 1967

Week End	ding—	Week Ending—	
January 3rd	148	July 4th 143	
" 10th	348	,, 11th 165	
" 17th	241	,, 18th 123	
" 24th	227	,, 25th 157	
" 31st	227	 58	38
	1,191	August 1st139	
February 7th	208	, 8th 149	
" 14th		,, 15th154	
" 21st	220	,, 22nd163	
,, 28th	231	,, 29th132	
	 871	 73	37
March 7th	197	September 5th168	
" 14th	172	,, 12th175	
,, 21st	182	,, 19th197	
" 28th	127	,, 26th192	
	 678	 73	32
April 4th	206	October 3rd207	
,, 11th	176	,, 10th239	
" 18th	175	,, 17th201	
,, 25th	161	,, 24th190	
	 718	,, 31st203	
May 2nd	175	1,04	10
" 9th	175	November 7th232	
,, 16th	171	,, 14th222	
,, 23rd	183	,, 21st213	
,, 30th	157	,, 28th208	
	 861	—— 87	75
June 6th	158	December 5th213	
" 13th	168	,, 12th175	
", 20th	172	" 19th167	
,, 27th	148	,, 26th172	
	 646	 72	27

Causes of Death in Felling Urban District, 1967.

	Males	Females	Total	Per cent Total Deaths
Syphititic Disease	. 1	_	1	0.3
Meningococcal Infections	_	1	1	0.3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	_	1	0.3
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	10	3	13	3.4
" Lung, Bronchus	24	6	30	7.9
" Breast	_	5	5	1.3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	. 20	15	35	9.2
Diabetes	. 1	2	3	0.8
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	. 28	28	56	14.6
Coronary Disease, Angina	. 50	38	88	23.2
Hypertension with Heart Disease		4	4	1.1
Other Heart Diseases	. 16	24	40	10.5
Other Circulatory Diseases	. 2	4	6	1.6
Influenza	. –	1	1	0.3
Pneumonia	. 5	6	11	2.9
Bronchitis	. 17	6	23	6.1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	. 2	1	3	0.8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	. 1	_	1	0.3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	. 1	_	1	0.3
Congenital Malformations	3	3	6	1.6
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	23	31	8.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	4	9	2.3
All other Accidents	2	4	6	1.6
Suicide	3	2	5	1.3
Total (All Causes)	200	180	380	100.0

Principal Vital Statistics for Previous Years

8 1957	80 28,540	20.0	10.5	28.0	13.3	N. I.	1.47	3 0.11
1958	29,980	21.1	10.4	12.6	29.1	, EZ	1.0	0.23
1959	31,500	20.8	10.8	38.1	23.8	Ä	0.82	90.0
1960	32,650	21.7	11.0	25.4	34.0	Ä	98.0	60.0
1961	36,130	50.6	10.5	26.5	25.8	Z	9.0	0.03
1962	37,100	21.4	6.6	24.0	29.4	ïŽ	1.02	0.03
1963	38,090	19.7	6.6	22.7	26.0	ïŽ	0.81	0.11
1964	38,660	18.7	8.6	20.8	16.3	ïZ	88.0	80.0
1965	38,710	17.9	10.3	26.01	22.6	ij	0.49	0.03
1966	38,780	16.1	2.6	20.8	20.4	Z	0.52	0.03
1967	38,870	15.5	8.6	17.9	15.9	ïZ	0.44	Z
	Population	Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	Still-birth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still-births)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still-births)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Incidence (per 1,000 Population)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 Popula- tion)

SECTION "B."

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area

- (a) Public Health Services.
- (1) *Staff*.
 - (a) Felling U.D.C.—

Medical Officer of Health—

H. C. Weir, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Supt.—

J. WEAR, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Cert. Inspector Meat and Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Supt.—

T. Graham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector Meat and Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

- P. L. McConville, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector Meat and Foods. (Appointed 8th March, 1967.)
- J. T. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Clerk—

Mrs. M. S. CAIRNS.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

R. D. Foster.

J. Young. (Appointed 28th March, 1967.)

Rodent Operator—

A. LUMSDEN.

Cleansing Foreman—

A. E. NICHOLSON.

(b) DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL—

Assistant Medical Officers-

Maternity and Child Welfare-

Dr. H. W. Tonge, M.B., Ch.B.

School Health-

Dr. D. FIELD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned August, 1967.)

Health Visitors—

Miss E. A. Dobing, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss M. Hamilton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. A. Chandra, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

District Nurses-

Mrs. C. M. Bailey, S.R.N., 63, Manor Gardens, Wardley. Tel. No. 692646.

Mrs. J. Bell, S.R.N., 28, Wesley Court, Wellington Street, Felling. Tel. No. 692395.

Mrs. K. Reavey, S.R.N., 113, St. Cuthbert's Drive. Tel. No. 693040.

Midwives—

Miss M. R. EMERSON, S.C.M., The Poplars, Heworth. Tel. No. 692365.

Miss B. G. H. Holdsworth, S.C.M., 66, The Drive, Felling. Tel. No. 692307.

Mrs. S. McKenna, S.R.N., S.C.M., 41, Belgrave Terrace, Felling. Tel. No. 692496.

Miss J. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., 20, Millford Court, Leam Lane Estate, Felling. Tel. No. 692878.

Mrs. A. McNally, S.R.N., S.C.M., 2, Ridgeway, Leam Lane Estate, Felling. Tel. No. 693064.

Home Help Organiser (Felling)—

Miss M. Slater, 10, Eppleton Estate, Hetton-le-Hole, Co. Durham.

Mental Welfare Officer-

W. SMALLWOOD, 2, Thorne Avenue, Wardley, Gateshead, 10. Tel. No. 692542.

(2) Laboratory Services.

The following are particulars of specimens submitted to the Health Laboratory, Newcastle, for examination:—

FAECES-

Shigella So	nnei		 		9
Salmonella	Typhim	urium	 	• • • •	3
Negative	• • • •		 		32
Total			 		44
					2)
Sputum-					
Acid Fast	Bacilli		 	• • • •	10
Total			 		10

(3) National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47.—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

A number of cases were visited by the Medical Officer of Health during the year and, where necessary, admission to hospital or hostel was arranged or the service of a home help provided. At the end of the year 18 persons were on the waiting list for hostel accommodation.

Section 50.—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

No action was required during 1967.

(4) Sewage Disposal Works.

The works, which were opened in 1955, deal with the major portion of sewage from the Leam Lane Estate, also Wrekenton and Beacon Lough areas.

Extensions were carried out in 1959, and they are at present capable of treating sewage from a population of 16,000 to the standard of purity set by the River Authority.

Extensions are now completed which will enable successful treatment to be applied to sewage from a population of 19,000.

These extensions included:

- (1) A Mechanically Raked Screen
- (2) Storm-water Tanks
- (3) Heated Digestion System
- (4) Sludge Drying Beds

Their main purposes are the easement of sludge drying and odour problems, and the treatment of excessive storm-water.

The works are at present treating sewage from a population of approximately 17,500. Effluents have generally been within Royal Commission standard, though minor variations have occurred.

Sludge treated during the year has amounted to 1,500,000 gallons at 95 per cent. moisture content.

Research work continues on the pilot filters of the Public Health Engineering Section of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Newcastle.

The following table shows the operating results for the year measured at the works. In addition, from time to time, samples of the final effluent are examined by the Pollution Prevention Department of the Northumberland and Tyneside River Board; these results have always been satisfactory.

1967		Average Daily Flow (Gallons)		Rainfall (Inches)		Four Hour Permanganate Value
January		490,000		1.22	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14.9
February	• • • •	555,000		1.71		15.2
March	• • • •	444,000		0.90		15.0
April		495,000		1.15		20.6
May	• • • •	613,000		3.51		21.5
June	• • • •	505,000	• • • • • • •	1.38	• • • • • • • • •	18.6
July	• • • •	505,000	• • • • • • •	2.52	*****	17.9
August	• • • •	507,000		2.81	•••••	15.4
September		324,000		1.59	*****	14.6
October	• • • •	527,000	* * * * * * *	2.86	* * * * * * * *	14.7
November	• • • •	650,000	•••••	3.68	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13.9
December	• • • •	455,000		1.26	• • • • • • • •	14.1

(5) Health Education.

Talks on health matters have been given to various organisations. Posters on Health Education topics have been displayed in factories, canteens, and public halls.

(b) National Health Service Act, 1946—Part III.

The following personal health services are provided by Durham County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee, on which the Urban District is represented by five members.

Care of Mothers and Young Children—Section 22.

- (1) St. Alban's Villa, Crowhall Lane.
- (2) 111, Meresyde, Leam Lane Estate.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Sessions: Thursday, except last in month, at St. Alban's Villa, Crowhall Lane.

The following figures show the number of expectant mothers who attended the clinics, and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the clinics during the year:—

Number of	Mothers	 ••••		96
Attendances		 	****	222

Post-Natal Clinic.

Sessions: Last Thursday afternoon each month at St. Alban's Villa.

Seventeen mothers attended the clinic on one or more occasions.

Birth Control.

Sessions: Last Thursday afternoon each month at St. Alban's Villa.

Advice was given to 70 patients and the number of attendances during the year was 163.

Child Welfare.

Sessions: Alternate Mondays at St. Alban's Villa.

Wednesday morning at St. Alban's Villa.

Thursday morning at St. Alban's Villa.

Friday all day at Meresyde, Leam Lane Estate.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic, and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year:—

No. of Children					ATTENDANCE	es .
	Under	1-2	2-5	Under	1-2	2-5
	1 year	years	years	1 year	years	years
Meresyde	167	163	249	1,603	547	401
St. Alban's Villa	192	192	351	1,637	550	526

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

National Dried Mil	lk	• • • •			8,179
Cod Liver Oil			• • • •	• • • •	509
Vitamin Tablets			• • • •	• • • •	284
Orange Juice		-			4,556

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Sessions: Wednesday afternoon at St. Alban's Villa.

Fifty-seven mothers and children attended the clinic during the year. The total number of attendances during the year was 630.

MIDWIFERY—SECTION 23.

There are five County Midwives in Felling. During the year they attended 190 cases. 30 per cent. expectant mothers had their babies at home.

		Not	Analgesia			
Doctor	Booked	Booked	Gas and Air	Pethidine	Trilene	
Present at delivery	88	2	31	65	7	
Not present at delivery	99	1	53	89	0.000	
Total	187	3	84	154	7	

HEALTH VISITING—Section 24.

Four Health Visitors serve the Urban District. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1967:—

Maternity and C	hild We	lfare	••••	• • • •	6,165
Tuberculosis	•••	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	283
General Health	•••	••••	• • • •	••••	63
Mental Deficience	y	• • • •	••••	• • • •	72
Schools	••••	••••	•••	• • • •	241
Aged People	••••	••••	••••		160
	TOTAL		••••	••••	6,984

The percentage of ineffective visits made was 16.27.

Home Nursing—Section 25.

Number of Whole-time Nurses: 7.

Number of Patie	ents—		Cases		Visits
Medical			 287		10,098
Surgical		• • • •	 100	• • • • • • •	2,896
Tuberculosis	S		 7		487
Maternal Co	omplicatio	ons	 1		3
Infectious I	Diseases	• • • •	 _		_
Others			 _		_
	TOTAL		 395		13,484

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION—SECTION 26.

The following tables give the number of children vaccinated and immunised at clinics and by General Practitioners in the Urban District:—

District:—											
		COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES									
	Ì		7	Others							
		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	under 16	TOTAL			
Dinhthonia		188	246	24	12	190	3	663			
Diphtheria		Reinforcing Doses									
			Σ	ear of Bi	rth		Others				
	•		1966	1965	1964	1963	under 16	TOTAL			
			56	163	18	523	17	777			
		Completed Primary Courses									
		Year of Birth					Others under	Total			
		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	16	TOTAL			
Whooping		186	242	22	10	7		467			
Courch	•••			Doses							
			Y	ear of Bir	rth		Others	Tomas			
			1966	1965	1964	1963	under 16	TOTAL			
			55	150	14	61	5	285			

		Completed Primary Courses									
Tetanus		Y	Others	TT							
	1967	1966 1965 1964 1963		1963	under 16	TOTAL					
	188	246	24	12	191	14	675				
		Reinforcing Doses									
		Y	Others								
		1966	1965	1964	1963	16	TOTAL				
		56	163	18	513	20	770				

Smallpox.

PRIMARY VACCINATION

Up to 3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 months	1 year	2–4 years	5–15 years	16+	Total
	5	1	18	233	56	14		327

RE-VACCINATION

2–4 years	5–15 years	16+	TOTAL
1	4		5

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.

The following table gives particulars of those immunised during the course of the year:—

	Full Course Oral	Boosters
Children born 1967	61	
Children born 1966	264	***
Children born 1965	55	••••
Children born 1964	19	••••
Children born 1963	11	****
Children born 1959-62	17	187
Adults	74	88
Total	501	275

Details of Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria Immunisation carried out in Infant Schools, 1967.

Full Course Diphtheria and Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria and Tetanus Booster Diphtheria		Full Course Oral Polio	Booster Polio		
172	270	11	148	334		

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This was offered to Senior Pupils in certain schools in the district; the following table summarises the results:—

Consents	Given Skin Tests	Positive Reactors	Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.	Absent		
538	No. Per cent 508 94·40	No. Per cent 85 16.70	No. Per cent 378 74·40	45		

General Practitioners were advised of all results and positive reactors were referred for further investigation as required.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—SECTION 27.

The Urban District is served by the Hebburn Depot at Ushaw Road.

All calls are received by the Co-ordinating Control, near Durham. Telephone: Durham 3426.

The Hebburn Depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban Districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon, and Washington, and part of Sunderland Rural District.

The present population is approximately 136,000 persons, of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn, and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work:—

Hebburn Depot.

Journeys		Mileage			
9,403	Stretcher 4,405	Sitting 33,049	Total 37,454		195,331
Nu	mber of Amb mber of Driv			10 27 1	

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care—Section 28.

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after-care are treated by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. Sickroom equipment, such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses, and rubber sheeting can be had on loan. During the year 368 persons received loaned equipment.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE—SECTION 29

Number of Home Helps employed	95								
Number of Cases attended at 1st January, 1967									
Number of New Cases provided with Home Helps									
Number of Cases attended at 31st December, 1967.									
Types of Cases served—									
Old-age Pensioners	275								
Sickness	4								
Tuberculosis	1								
Maternity	2								
TOTAL	282								

(c) Hospital Services.

The local hospital services are administered by the Gateshead and District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. There are no hospitals in the Urban District. The following hospitals serve the district:

Hospital	Type				
QUEEN ELIZABETH		General and Maternity.			
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GATESHEAD		Children.			
Bensham		Chronic Sick.			
SHERIFF HILL		Infectious Diseases.			

Chest Clinic at Whinney House Hospital—

New Cases			Monday to Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.
Old Cases	• • • •	••••	Monday to Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
			Alternate Wednesdays, 5.30 to 6 p.m.
Children			Monday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Mass Radiography.

The static X-ray Unit at Greenesfield House, Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead, holds the following public sessions which are available to all adults:

Monday		2 to	4.30	p.m.	and	5.30	to	7	p.m.
Tuesday	••••	2 to	4.30	p.m.					
Wednesday		2 to	4.30	p.m.					
Thursday		2 to	4.30	p.m.	and	5.30	to	7	p.m.
Friday		2 to	4 30	n m					

During the year the Urban District was visited by the Mass X-ray Unit 1A from Newcastle General Hospital.

Industrial—	Male	Female	Total
Number X-rayed	486	61	547
Referred to Chest Clinics	16	3	19
Public Sessions—			
Number X-rayed	45	52	97
Referred to Chest Clinics	1	1	2

No cases of Cancer were discovered and three cases of Tuberculosis were referred for investigation.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Patients within the area who have been attending the clinics at South Shields and Newcastle:—

Clinic	Sy	philis	Gono	rrhœa	Non-Venereal		
020	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Newcastle	2	_	7	3	30	1	
South Shields	erest.	-	1	_	2	1	
Sunderland		-		_	_		

Blood Transfusion.

The area is served by the Unit stationed in Newcastle. Sessions for donating blood are arranged at regular intervals.

FELLING.—Mr. G. Tait Hunter, Regional Organiser, has kindly supplied details of donor panels and sessions held in Felling during the year:—

Panel	Strengt	th at	31st	December,	1967		• • • •	550
"	>>		31st	December,	1966		• • • •	530
New	Donors	bled	1967	····		• • • •	••••	60
>>	>>	>>	1966					52

~ -
85
108
97
93
83
122
87
5/5

In addition to the above general public sessions, the Service has received excellent support from the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Pelaw, and International Paints.

(d) Executive Council.

There are 16 General Practitioners in seven practices with surgeries in the Urban District; in addition, a number of Practitioners from adjoining authorities have patients in the district.

(e) Mental Health.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959.

SECTION "C"

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 367, compared with 543 during the previous year. This decrease was almost entirely accounted for by the substantial drop in Measles notifications. Notification of Respiratory Tuberculosis was down with 17 cases notified, compared with 20 in the previous year. The number of other infectious diseases notified continued at a satisfactory low level.

Measles.

The usual biennial epidemic pattern was maintained and, as expected, there was a substantial decrease in the number of cases notified, there being 302 cases, compared with 459 cases during the previous year. The cases occurring in 1967 were spread fairly regularly over the months of January to May when they almost ceased.

Whooping Cough.

There was only a slight increase in the number of cases notified, there being 27 cases, compared with 24 during the previous year. There can be no doubt of the value of immunisation which, although it does not give complete protection, ensures that cases occurring amongst immunised children will be considerably modified and of a mild character.

Dysentry.

I am pleased to be able to report that there were only seven cases of this disease notified during the year by General Practitioners.

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of this disease during the year, but even so I should like to express my concern that the total number of children immunised is not as high as one would like, also there are still quite a number of young adults who are not immune. The immunisation is now done by drops of the vaccine on a lump of sugar or direct on to the tongue, and takes only a matter of seconds. No injections are now given. There are so many people now who have never seen the crippling effect of this disease that they are not aware of its paralysing and killing propensity, a case of out of sight, out of mind, so I would beg the community to come forward and see that they are 100 per cent. immune.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still with us in Felling, and we had 17 new cases in 1967, compared with 20 during the previous year. The incidence rate, however, remained as last year at 0·10, and I am glad to report that there were no deaths reported from this condition for the first time on record in the Urban District of Felling.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality for 1967.

		New	Cases		Deaths						
Age Periods	Respi	ratory	No Respi		Respin	ratory	No Respir				
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.			
0 1		,									
0— 1								• • • •			
1— 5		1		1							
5—15		1		1				• • • •			
15—25	2	1		1							
25—35	1	1									
35—45	3	1		1		• • • •					
45—55	2	1									
55—65	1	1									
65 and upwards		1	***			• • • •					
Totals	9	8		4							

Tuberculosis—Incidence and Death Rate, 1944-67.

Year	Population		P.T.B.		N.P.T.B. IFIED	per	nce Rate 1,000 lation		Rate 1,000 lation
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	24,500 24,560 24,770 25,310 25,420 25,280 25,190 25,200 26,020 25,840 26,190 27,240 28,540 29,980	19 24 28 25 50 35 26 72 31 34 50 30 32 42 30 26	11 23 12 28 19 19 10 16 8 12 3 4 2 3 7	7 10 12 8 6 8 3 10 5 4 7 9 3 5 6 5	2 7 3 3 5 Nil 3 1 1 1 Nil Nil Nil Nil	0·78 0·98 1·14 1·01 1·97 1·38 1·01 2·86 1·23 1·3 1·9 1·15 1·17 1·47 1·00 0·82	0·21 0·41 0·48 0·32 0·24 0·31 0·12 0·39 0·19 0·15 0·27 0·34 0·10 0·18 0·20 0·16	0·45 0·94 0·48 1·13 0·75 0·75 0·39 0·63 0·32 0·46 0·12 0·15 0·07 0·11 0·23 0·06	0.08 0.28 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.19 Nil 0.12 0.04 0.04 0.04 Nil Nil Nil Nil
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	32,650 36,130 37,100 38,090 38,660 38,710 38,780	28 22 38 31 34 19 20 17	3 1 4 3 1 Nil	Nil 2 Nil 2 5 1 4	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.86 0.61 1.02 0.81 0.88 0.49 0.52 0.44	Nil 0.06 Nil 0.05 0.13 0.03 0.10	0·09 0·03 0·03 0·11 0·08 0·03 0·03 Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

Infectious Diseases: Age, Incidence, Wards, Hospital Treatment

1	lstiq10 H	•	•	-	•	7	П	•	:		•	П		9
-	Wreken	•	_	38	4	3	2		•	•		П		46
	Гезш	1	•	50	•	4	•	•	:			•		55
	Pelaw	:	П	12	8	_	•	5		:	П	•	- 1	23
	Central	:		41	8	1	•	-	:	:	•	-		47
	Hast	-		∞	-	•		-	•	-	•			12
	gonth	:		46	2	2	•	•		•	•	•		53
}	ИзтоИ		•	102	15	4	H	•		•	•	•		122
1	65 and over	•	•		•	-	•	:	•		:	•		П
	45-64	:	•	•	•	5	•	•	•	•	•	-		9
	25-44	:	:	•	:	9	2	7	:	•	•	•		10
•	15-24	:	•	П	:	3	:	-	•	•	П	:		9
	10-14	:	:	П	:	:	П		•	•	•	•		2
	5-9		2	114	9	-	П	8	:	7	•	7		131
)	34		•	86	10	1	•	•	•	•	•			110
	1-2			77	9	•	•	1	•	•	•	•		84
	Under 1		:	11	5		•	•	•	:	•	•		17
	All	2	2	302	27	17	4	7	•	2	-	3		367
		:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
			:	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	•		:
		:	•	:	•	:	•	•	•	:	•	•		•
	ASE			•	:		Non-Pulmonary	:	:	:	•	•		Totals
	DISEASE					onary	Pulm							TC
		:	•	•	gh	Pulm	Non-	•	•	titis	litis	•		
		:	ver	•	Con	sis—	•	:	:	Нера	epha	:		
		Meningitis	Scarlet Fever	les	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis-Pulmonary		ntery	Erysipelas	Infective Hepatitis	Acute Encephalitis	Pneumonia		
		Meni	Scarl	Measles	Who	Tube		Dysentery	Erysi	Infec	Acut	Pneu		
							00							

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1967

Oct. Nov. Dec. Total 1967 1966 1966 1 2 2 302 459 37 24 20	1 3		9 1 3 6 367 543
Nov. Dec. 1 3 3 3	1		1 3 6
Nov. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			1 3
	:		-1
Oct	1	:	
			6
Sept	•		
Aug			4
July : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	•	-
June 5 : :		•	10
May	•	•	22
April 38 38	•	•	40
Mar	•	•	64
Feb	•	•	105
Jan. 1 1 1 2 2 2		•	102
Ly Control of the Con		•	•
ary			·
Meningitis Measles Whooping Cough Tuberculosis—Pulmonary Dysentery Erysipelas Infective Hepatitis Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Typhoid Fever	TOTALS

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

OCTOBER, 1968.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I submit herewith my Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1967.

The vacancy for an additional Public Health Inspector was filled by Mr. P. Conville.

I would draw attention to the amount of extra work which resulted from the many complaints received from residents living in the vicinity of the Pipe Coating Factory at Pelaw. This matter and the action taken is dealt with under Heading 8—Atmospheric Pollution of my report.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. T. Graham, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, the additional Inspectors, and the Clerk, Mrs. M. Cairns, for their services during this extremely busy year.

J. WEAR,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION "D."

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. (a) Water Supply.

The district generally is supplied with water from the mains of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. A small portion of the south-east part of the district, adjoining the Hebburn boundary, is supplied with water from the mains of the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

- (i) The supply to the area on the whole is satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) Regular examinations are made of the supply.
- (iii) There is little likelihood of plumbo solvent action.
- (iv) No action was taken in respect of any form of contamination.
- (v) There are no stand pipes for supplying water to dwellings in the area; 12,433 houses are supplied from public water mains serving the whole population of the area.

The following are details of analyses of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company's supply:—

Typical Results of Chemical Analyses of Filtered Waters

		Max.	Min.	Mean.
pH Value	••••	7.7	7.0	7.2
Free CO ₂		16	2	6
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)		160	60	90
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)—				
Total		200	100	150
Carbonate		160	60	90
Non-Carbonate	* * * *	80	30	60
Calcium		190	70	120
Magnesium	• • • •	60	20	30
Chlorides (as Cl)	••••		9	12

Typical Results of Chemical Analyses of Filtered Waters.—continued

		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Sulphates (as SO ₄)	••••	70	20	50
Silica (as SiO ₂)	••••	4.2	0.8	2.4
Fluorides (as F)	••••	0.3	< 0.1	0.2
Iron (as Fe)	••••	0.25	< 0.01	0.07
Manganese (as Mn)	• • • •	0.05	0.01	0.01
Free and Saline Ammonia (as	s N)	0.23	0.04	0.12
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	0.20	0.01	0.09
Nitrates (as N)	••••	2.0	0.1	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from				
permanganate		3.4	1.0	2.0
Dissolved Solids	• • • •	280	130	210

Chemical results in milligrams per litre.

Notes:

- 1. Over much of the distribution system the water is a blend of the products of the principal treatment plants.
- 2. These plants in turn receive water in variable proportions from the several sources utilised by the Company.
- 3. It is therefore difficult to predict the composition of the supply to any particular point and the maxima and minima quoted are not to be regarded as absolute values but rather as limits not likely to be exceeded in normal circumstances.

Examination of Water supplied to the Tyneside Area. Calendar Year, 1967.

Chemical Examination.

There was no significant change in the average chemical composition of the water supplied for domestic consumption.

Bacteriological Examination.

- 1,053 works control samples from the Whittle Dene and Henderson (Throckley) Filter Plants were examined by the Company's Laboratory; three were "unsatisfactory," three "satisfactory," the remainder "excellent."
- 222 samples of the water from the Warkworth Filter Plant were taken at the Longbenton Governor House; all were "excellent" save one, which was "satisfactory."
- 378 samples from special fixed sampling points in Newcastle upon Tyne were all "excellent."
- 118 samples taken at random in the area (including nine taken in Felling) were all "excellent."

Complaints were received from two residents in the Bill Quay area regarding the colour of their mains water. This is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, who investigated and stated that the brown pigment was due to iron deposits from the inside of the mains pipe. This was due to two possible causes: (i) the new water supply from the Derwent Reservoir and (ii) the large roadworks taking place in the vicinity of the Bill Quay bridge may be causing the pipes to reverberate and so loosening the iron deposit on the inside of the pipes. After frequent flushing of the mains, conditions improved. The company were examining the condition of these old pipes and were contemplating putting in a new ring main in this area.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Follingsby Lane have been extended and provision made for sludge digestion. It was estimated that at the end of the year some 17,000 persons were being catered for.

The remainder of the area is drained by sewers discharging direct to the River Tyne.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The River Tyne is the only large waterway, and this serves as a common sewer for the many townships along its banks. The other stream running through this district is known as the River Don, which receives the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works.

3. Closet Accommodation.

There are approximately 13,439 water closets and three ash closets in the area. The ash closets are situated at farms or other outlying premises where no sewerage is available.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection is carried out by the use of mechanical transport. Three Karrier Bantam diesel 10 cubic yard side loaders and one Karrier Gamecock 18 cubic yard dual tip hydraulic tipping vehicle are in use for this purpose, and in view of multi-storey housing development, an 18/25 cubic yard dual tip S. & D. refuse vehicle with bin lift attachment is also in use.

A once-weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the year. When inclement weather, with heavy snow occurs, these vehicles are used for snow clearance, but as soon as conditions are sufficiently improved the vehicles return to refuse collection.

STATISTICS

Year	Collected		Loads	Miles	Fuel (Gallons)
	Bins	Boxes			
1967 1966 1965 1964 1963	838,444 827,519 812,798 799,209 788,745	23 184 295 1,216 1,571	$7,103\frac{1}{2}$ $7,611\frac{3}{4}$ $7,391$ $6,868$ $6,408\frac{1}{2}$	30,526 30,370 32,794 30,630 30,544	3,340 3,637 4,231 4,623 4,848

Fifty-seven defective bins were replaced by B.S.S. dust bins from the stock of the Cleansing Department by sales to local property-owners.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. With the high tipping levels obtaining at the Low Lanes tip, complaints were received from nearby dwellings of nuisance, particularly during westerly gales. As the tip was at final level it was decided to leave this site and make use of a quarry at Windy Nook for refuse disposal, and this move took place near the end of the year. Part of this large quarry is used for refuse disposal and the larger part is to be used to contain pit heaps nearby under a reclamation scheme developed by Durham County Council. The life of the part of this land used for refuse disposal is approximately five years and the longest haul is some two miles.

In view of the limited life of most refuse disposal sites in the north-east, as mentioned in last year's Report, a Joint Committee for Refuse Disposal on Tyneside and Wearside, under the North Regional Planning Committee, had the Local Government Operational Research Unit prepare a report.

This report was published during the year, and it was decided that Gateshead, Washington, and Felling form a group to deal jointly with the incineration of refuse from their areas. Work was proceeding on this at the end of the year.

5. Gulley Emptying and Street Sweeping.

Two mechanical gulley emptiers are in use in the area.

Street sweeping is carried out partly by the use of two road sweeper-collectors (one suction and one mechanical), three electric orderlies, and partly by the gang method.

6. Swimming Baths.

The public Swimming Bath of National Championship standard on the Leam Lane Estate has proved to be extremely popular and National Swimming Trials have been held here. The water is regularly sampled and bacteriological examinations have shown a high standard of purity.

7. Schools.

Routine inspections of schools have been carried out during the year.

8. Atmospheric Pollution.

The Felling No. 1 order, operative from May, 1962, continues to show the advantages of clean air, particularly during the foggy periods of the winter. No. 2 area came into operation in January and Nos. 3 and 4 areas should come into operation in May, 1968. Work on No. 5 area is proceeding and includes the conversion of the Council's Bog House Estate of some 559 dwellings, and the authority is considering the installation of solid fuel central heating by the use of room heaters with high output back boilers and radiators. No. 6 area is being prepared.

The Council has decided that all future houses built by them will have smokeless appliances fitted either electric, gas, or solid fuel room heaters burning hard coke.

Generally, there has been little cause for complaint from factory chimneys—in one or two instances choked jets in oil-burning appliances cause smoke, but these matters were soon put right and a small firm burning car bodies was cautioned.

Pipe Coating Works.

In last year's Report a detailed statement on the activities of this firm was given, describing the nuisance caused and the action taken. The firm are engaged on coating pipes needed for the North Sea gas undertaking. The material applied as a coating is a blend of coal tar pitch plasticising oils and pulverised coal, which had already been processed at a temperature of 450°F. The application temperature of this material to the pipe is approximately 400°F. The pipe receives a flood coat of hot enamel into which is poured by mechanical means a strengthening membrane of glass fibre cloth and a further coat of hot enamel applied before a final wrap of a glass fibre, pitch impregnated thermoglass.

This factory is sited in a hollow below the nearby houses. With houses to the south and west and a large clay heap on the north-west perimeter of the site a bowl effect is created which aids in noise echo and, due to the situation of the houses in relation to the lower site of the factory, a turbulent effect can be created by the wind. Often the effect is that it seems to channel on to Grasmere Avenue to the west of the site and at times of inversion particularly, a build-up of fumes occurs and any following wind movement often means the fumes drift over Grasmere Avenue before lifting and dissipating. In fact the residents are, to a considerable degree, at the mercy of the weather on how much they are affected by fume nuisance.

At the beginning of the year numerous complaints were received of noise and fumes both by the Clerk of the Council and the Health Department. The local residents had formed an action committee the previous year, and this committee also drew the attention of the local Member of Parliament to these matters. The Member discussed these complaints with the Clerk and myself and also took part in a discussion with the firm's management and myself. As a result, he asked several questions in the House of Commons, and this factory was finally the subject of an Adjournment Debate in the House (vide *Hansard*, 28th June, 1967).

The Health Department maintained a close liaison with the District Alkali Inspector. This officer lives in Darlington, some considerable distance from this area, and with him having a large territory to cover I acted as the 'man on the spot' in liaison with him, and this arrangement worked extremely well when immediate action was required.

As a result of our discussions the factory closed for some five weeks to allow a scrubber-type of apparatus and a 60-ft. chimney to be installed to treat the fume nuisance. This apparatus, which cost over £10,000, greatly reduced the heavy fume nuisance, and no further fall-out, which on one occasion stained the paintwork and external surfaces of nearby dwellings, and also cars parked in the street, with a brown stain, was encountered. The pollutant Anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$) is a hydro-carbon with a pungent odour and very little need be discharged before nuisance is encountered. However, the gas soon liquifies and fall-out is normally very local. Complaints were still being received, and leaks in the plant apparatus, the use of boilers (for heating the compound) which had loose covers and were left open for stirring, all contributed to the nuisance still continuing.

The firm brought in insulated tankers with a hot mixture, which was pumped to the boilers, and this helped. Nearer the end of the year the use of flexible piping from the top of the boilers to convey fumes to the main ducting of the scrubber was tried, and this was of benefit, but was not completed as the main processing plant and equipment was transferred to Scotland to a new site, and operations on a large scale ceased for a temporary period nearer the end of the year.

A considerable amount of work was done in dealing with the noise problems. Shot blasting was carried out in a special insulated chamber, which was suggested by the Health Department and erected by the firm. Noise level inside was up to 97 decibels, but by insulation was reduced to 58 decibels outside, and this noise was not discernable at the perimeter of the factory. Telescopic tubing was fixed to convey waste material from this process to a container.

The pipes were rolled originally along metal runners and these were covered with rubber which greatly reduced noise from this source. Heavy rubber flaps were placed over the shed entrance through which the pipes travelled. The lifting and moving of the pipes was carried out by a large electro-diesel crane, and the chains attached from here to the pipes were replaced by a boom with two brackets at the end of the chains, and these brackets were shaped to slot into the pipes and were rubber-lined.

It was not found possible to insulate the engine, but an extra exhaust silencer was fitted to reduce engine noise as far as possible. The noise problems were greatly reduced and the firm co-operated by implementing any remedial action suggested by either the Health Department or the Alkali Inspector.

This action has meant that a great deal of time has been spent by the Health Department on these problems. Daily visits for long periods were paid—in some cases several visits were paid during the day and night and, where necessary, at weekends.

It was agreed that no matter when a complaint was received an immediate visit be made, whether it was an Alkali Inspectorate or a Local Authority matter, as it was felt that by visiting, the people concerned would feel that they were not being neglected, and that the Council were doing all they could to help those affected with the problems caused by this factory so close to their homes.

Two deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments have been in use in the Urban District during the year. The deposit gauge measures the amount of matter deposited in the area and the lead peroxide instrument measures the sulphur content of the atmosphere.

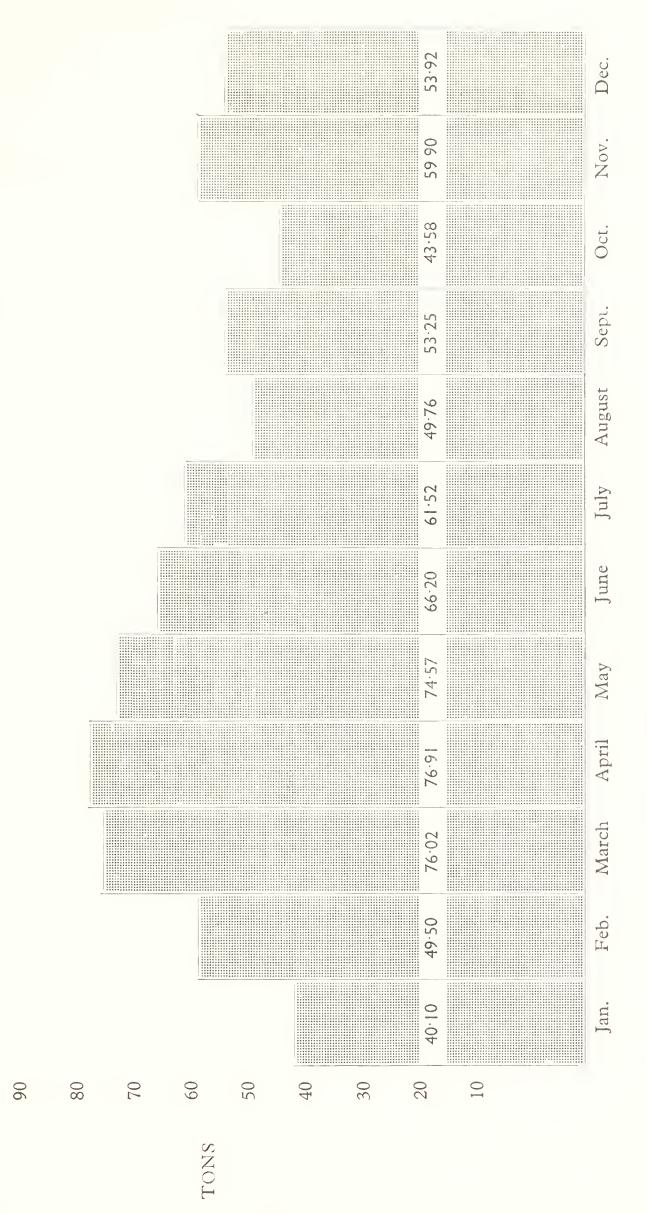
The following tables give the readings and statistics for 1967:—

Deposit Gauges—Statistics

		Felling Park	Sewage Disposal Works	Monthly Average	Yearly Average per Gauge
January February	••••	8·93 8·15	6·49 10·90	7·71 9·52	
March April		12.62 15.45	16·59 14·14	14·62 14·79	
May June July	••••	17·85 16·88 13·83	10·83 8·57 9·84	14·34 12·73 11·83	11.30
August September	••••	9·97 11·07	9·17 9·41	9·57 10·24	11 50
October November		10·07 12·72	6·69 10·33	8·38 11·52	
December		12.82	7.92	10.37	
Totals	• • • •	150.36	120.88	135.62	

Figures expressed as tons per square mile.

Average Annual Deposit (tons/square mile)	135.62
Estimated Weight of Deposit on District (tons per month)	58 ·77
Estimated Weight of Deposit on District (tons per year)	705-22



LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES—STATISTICS

		Felling Park	Sewage Disposal Works	Monthly Average	Yearly Average per Gauge
January February March April May June July August September October November December		2·46 1·74 1·13 1·11 0·63 1·30 0·46 0·46 0·76 0·51 1·88 2·01	2·67 1·38 0·73 0·80 1·25 1·11 0·49 0·51 0·76 0·90 1·94 2·01	2·56 1·56 0·93 0·96 0·94 1·21 0·47 0·48 0·76 0·71 1·91 2·01	1.20
Totals	• • • •	14.45	14.55	14.50	

Figures expressed as milligrams per 100 square cms. per day.

Informal action was taken in five cases to abate smoke nuisance, and conditions show improvement.

A number of lectures on Air Pollution have been given by the Public Health Inspector to various local bodies during the year.

9. Rodent Control.

A rodent operator is employed in the Health Department and he deals with all rat and mice infestations and the treatments of sewers.

All complaints received are investigated and treated where required; routine visits and inspections in the area are also carried out.

Due to various circumstances, different poisons at times are used, which include Warfarin, Tomorin, Zinc Phosphide, and in some cases Arsenious Oxide. The use of a narcotic bait was tried in some severe mouse infestations with most successful results.

After any poisoning, post-baiting is carried out, Warfarin generally being used for this purpose, to determine if the infestation has been completely eradicated.

Rodent extermination work, using the techniques recommended by the Ministry, is carried out in this area and in most cases complete eradication is obtained after initial poisoning, but in every case post-baiting is carried out as a routine procedure. Inspections have been carried out at several farms in the area.

Treatments carried out during the year were as follows:—

				ATS	Mice		
			Major	Minor	Major	Minor	
Private Dwellings			_	209		139	
Business Premises			_	20	_	11	
			_	30	_	6	
Agricultural		• • • •	_	1		_	
rigitcuiturai	• • • •	••••					
TOTAL			_	260		156	
2 0 11.2							

All sewers in the area are treated twice a year in accordance with Ministry methods.

10.	Eradication	of the Bed	Bug.	Council Houses	Other Houses
	Number	of Houses	Infested	3	1

When a complaint of bug infestation is received, the infested dwelling is inspected and sprayed with suitable insecticides where required.

No general disinfestation scheme for Council houses and removals from Council houses is in force.

Council houses, when vacated at the end of a tenancy, are inspected by the Housing Department, and should any type of vermin be seen, the Health Department are notified and treatment is carried out before a new tenant enters into possession.

11. Other Infestations.

The following are details of infestations dealt with during the

year:—				Council Houses	Other Houses	Total
Furniture Bee	tles		• • • •	16	.—	16
Beetles	• • • •	• • • •		27	14	39
Fleas	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	5	6	11
Bugs		• • • •		3	1	4
Red Spider	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	6	3	9
Earwigs			• • • •	7	2	9
Flies	• • • •		• • • •	2	1	3
Wasps	• • • •		• • • •	3	1	4
Miscellaneous	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	17	4	21
				86	32	118
				patricular and		-

In addition, complaints are often received of beetle or other infestation, and powder containing a suitable insecticide has been issued to 130 households.

Where a serious infestation occurs, the dwelling is treated by the staff of the Health Department.

On several occasions it has been found that there has been a resistance to the normal insecticides by the cockroaches. In such cases the use of the carbomates and other recently-discovered insecticides, either in powder or liquid form or as a lacquer, have proved effective.

A number of enquiries were received for advice on treatment of furniture beetle infestations. Where such an infestation occurs in a Council dwelling, the Health Department staff, in conjunction with the housing maintenance staff, deal with this problem. Where the infestation is severe the affected woodwork is removed and burnt and is replaced by suitably treated wood, after spraying and other precautions have been taken. At prescribed times, spraying is carried out in all known cases of furniture beetle in Council dwellings. Where slight infestation occurs, injection of the holes with a hypodermic syringe containing a suitable insecticide has been found to be most effective. It is pleasing to note that after treatment has been carried out over a period in these dwellings there is a definite reduction in the degree of infestation, and in some cases after a period of three years or more the infestation would appear to have been completely eradicated.

12. Registered Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the area.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following are details of notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

	Pu	BLIC H	EALTH .	Аст	Housing Act			
		Informal Notices		itory ices	Informal Notices		Statutory Notices	
	Served	Complied	Served	Complied	Served	Complied	Served	Complied
Main Roofs repaired Off-shoot Roofs repaired Chimney Stacks repaired Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed Rain-water Pipes repaired or renewed Soil Pipes repaired or renewed Pointing repaired Brickwork repaired Window Woodwork repaired or renewed Sash Cords renewed Floors repaired or renewed Sub-floor Ventilation provided Handrails provided or repaired or renewed Scullery Benches repaired or renewed Woodwork (Miscellaneous) repaired or renewed Wall Plaster renewed Ceiling Plaster renewed Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed Sinks refixed or renewed Water Service Pipes repaired Yard Gullies repaired W.C. Roofs repaired W.C. Roofs repaired """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """	9 4 1 22 5 7 4 7 1 12 4 28 6 3 1 4 3 8 4 3 8 8 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	19 14 2 11 5 2 24 12 10 4 8 32 11 3 1 1 6 2 5 3 19	1					
	183	221	11	11			••••	• • • •

Factories Act, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register (2)	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
 (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local 	4	6	2	
Authority (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers'	57 12	139 47	5 2	
·				
Total	73	192	9	

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

	Numb	Number of cases			
Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	in which prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) Overcrowding (S.2) Unreasonable temperature	1	1		····	
(S.3) Inadequate ventilation (S.4) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes	1 14 1	1 14 1		1 1 1	
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Out-work)	7	5		1	••••
Total	24	22	• • • •	4	

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork. (Sections 133 and 134).

		Section 133			Section 134			
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions		
(1)	(1) (c) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc								
Total	16			- •				

13. Factories Act, 1961—Section 40.

All the factories in this area to which this section applies have now been issued with Certificates as to Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

Four certificates as to Adequate Means of Escape were issued during the year after inspection by the Durham County Fire Brigade Fire Prevention Department in conjunction with this department.

14. Rag Flock.

The one Rag Flock Factory in the area ceased making flock during 1963 and now imports flock for manufacturing purposes.

SECTION "E."

Housing in the Area

There were 12,433 inhabited houses in the Urban District at the end of 1967.

The Council owns 7,043 houses.

House Erection.

During the year the Council completed 24 houses on their own land.

Seventy-six private houses were built during the year.

Rehousing—Unfit Houses.

Including individual unfit houses and dwellings from areas where undertakings not to re-let dwellings have been obtained from the owners, 32 families from 34 dwellings have been rehoused during the year.

The number of persons rehoused was 99 and 87 houses were demolished.

Rent Act, 1957.

No action was taken during the year.

SECTION "F."

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supply.

MILK

(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, as from 1st January, 1961, Durham County Council became the authority responsible for the issue of dealers' licences in this area.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A private slaughterhouse, using the latest techniques, was opened in February, 1965. The "line system" is operated here and new apparatus and design in these premises have evoked wide interest in the various technical journals.

Details of meat found to be unfit after inspection are as follows:—

CATTLE

Condition Found	Carcase and Organs	Livers	Lungs	Heads and Tongues	Skirts	Hearts	Other Viscera	Mis- cellaneous	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Generalised Actinobacillosis	 892							• •	892
Oedema with Emaciation	 526	ф в					• •		526
Fascioliasis	 	4,958	202					• •	5,160
Abscesses	 	432	24		32		21		509
Telangiectasis	 	48					. • •		48
Pleurisy	 	• •	168		8				176
Pneumonia	 		6						6
Congestion	 		6						6
Pericarditis	 • •					221/2		• •	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Cysticercus Bovis	 	• •		60	4	$15\frac{1}{2}$		• •	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Arthritis	 							11	11
Peritonitis	 		• •				25	• •	25
Pentastoma	 • •						5		5
Nephritis	 							21/4	21/4
	1,418	5,438	406	60	44	38	51	131	7,4684

SHEEP

Condition Found	Livers	Lungs	Plucks	Carcase Meat	Mis- cellaneous	Total
Fascioliasis	 lb. 210	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. 210
Parasitic (Others)	 $179\frac{1}{2}$	597½	14			791
Abscesses	 $10\frac{1}{2}$	61/2	50	104	27	198
C. Tenuicollis	 $9\frac{1}{2}$				5	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Congestion	 	218				218
Pneumonia	 	155½				$155\frac{1}{2}$
Pleurisy	 	$118\frac{1}{2}$		23		$141\frac{1}{2}$
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	 		37			37
Generalised Oedema with Emaciation	 			1,012		1,012
Peritonitis	 			10		10
Traumatism	 			8		8
Blood Splashing	 			23		23
Jaundice	 			107		107
Arthritis	 			22		22
	$409\frac{1}{2}$	1,096	101	1,309	32	$2,947\frac{1}{2}$

Total weight found to be unfit:— 4 tons 13 cwt.

All meat found unfit is stained with a green dye before leaving the premises for processing into fertilisers, etc.

Table showing Inspections and Condemnations

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,295	42	12,534	• •	• •	
Number inspected	1,295	42	12,534	• •		• •
All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci— Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or	2		22	• •	• •	
organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and	701	31	1,011	• •	• •	
Cysticerci Tuberculosis only— Whole carcases condemned	54.3%	73.8%	8.1%	• •		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber-	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••
culosis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Carcases submitted to treat-	6	• •	• •	• •	. •	
ment by refrigeration Generalised and totally con-	4	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
demned	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	

The following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Mutton (Imported)		704 lb.	Decomposition
Beef (Imported)		141 "	Bacterial Spoilage
Beef (English)	• • • •	72 ,,	Bone Taint
Kidneys (Imported)		112 ,,	Bacterial Spoilage
Liver (Imported)		74 ,,))))
Bacon		38 "	Decomposition
Ham		16 "	Bruising
Chickens	3	3,462 ,,	Contamination This was a consignment that
Sausage		75 ,,	was damaged
Lemon Cheese (408 j	ars)	225 ,,	when the lorry overturned
Cheese		120 ,,	Mould Growth
Margarine		60 ,,	Rancidity
Walnuts		112 ,,	Contamination
	5	5,241 lb.	

	TI	NNED	GOO	DS			We	ight
					Tin	S	•	lb.
Meats (various)		••••	• • • •	• • •	. 2,068	3	5,	643
Soups			•••		. 3,775		2,	714
Fish	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				. 25			13
Fruits (various)			• • • •	• • •	. 800)	1,0	036
Vegetables (various	us)			•••	. 1,288	3	1,0	035
Milk and Cream	Products	• • • •			. 1,413		1,	219
Miscellaneous	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	••••	• • •	. 454	2		195
					9,823	}	11,8	855
							(15° 20° - 120	Sec. 10 to 1 = ~
				ton	cwt.	qr.	st.	1b.
Weight of tinned	foodstuffs	surren	dered	5	5	3	_	11
,, other	>>	>>)	2	6	3	_	5
				7	12	2	1	2
Grand total r	meat and o	other fo	ods	12	5	2	1	2

ICE-CREAM.

Ice-Cream—Heat-treatment Regulations.

One producer of ice-cream is registered in the area. Strict hygienic precautions are taken and the premises have been found to be kept clean at all times and are most satisfactory.

One hundred and one shops sell prepacked ice-cream and regular visits have been made to these premises, and in all cases they have been found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

CLEAN FOOD EDUCATION.

As mentioned in previous years, no Clean Food Guild is established in the area. As in the past, lectures have been given by the Chief Public Health Inspector to local bodies on food and food hygiene. Judging by the attendance at these lectures, and the questions asked, it is apparent that the housewife of today is increasingly aware of the need for clean food and a high standard of hygiene. I would consider these lectures to be well worth while.

FOOD PREMISES.

The following table gives the types of food premises in the Urban District:—

Type					Number
Bakehouses	• • • •		• • • •		3
Food Manufacturing		****	• • • •		1
Food Packing	• • • •	• • • •	••••	• • • •	4
Food Storing				••••	15
Catering		• • • •			25
Grocery and Provision	on	••••	• • • •	• • • •	32
Butcher		• • • •	••••		23
Fishmonger	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •		3
Fish Fryer		• • • •	• • • •		11
Fruiterer and Green	grocer	• • • •	••••		13
General Dealer			• • • •	• • • •	56
Confectioner	••••	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	29
Licensed Premises	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	49
Miscellaneous Premis	es not	mentio	ned ab	ove	15

Registered Premises.

Potted, Pressed, 1	Pickled,	or Prese	erved	Food	
Premises	••••	••••	• • • •		23
Ice-cream Premis	es				101

Regular inspections of all premises have been carried out.

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Again considerable time has been spent on this subject. Standards still continue to improve and shopkeepers have been most co-operative in helping to provide a higher standard.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Trade carried on	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
Food Manufacturing	1	1	1	1
Food Packing	4	4	4	4
Food Storing	15	15	13	13
Catering	25	25	25	24
Grocery and Provision	32	32	32	29
Butcher	. 23	23	23	23
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Fish Fryer	. 11	11	11	11
Fruiterer and Greengrocer	13	13	13	12
General Dealer	. 56	56	56	53
Confectioner	. 29	29	29	28
Licensed Premises	. 50	50	50	50
MiscellaneousPremises no mentioned above	1.7	15	15	14

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

	Notices Served		Notices Complied With
Cleanliness of equipment, etc	3	••••	3
Protection of food from contamination	1	• • • •	1
Drainage of food premises	2	• • • •	2
Provision of sinks	1		1
Sanitary conveniences	2	••••	2
Provision of "Wash Hands" notices	3	• • • •	3
Provision of hot/cold water	_	• • • •	_
Provision of wash basins	2		2
Provision of soap, towels, nail-brushes, etc	10	••••	10
Provision of First Aid materials	2		2
Provision of accommodation, etc., for clothing	2		2
Cleanliness and repair, etc., of food rooms	6	••••	6
Lighting	3	••••	2
Storage of refuse	2	••••	2
	39	• • • •	38
			The second section

FOOD SAMPLING.

LIST OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE FELLING URBAN DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Woods, of the Durham County Council Weights and Measures Office, Chester-le-Street, for details of samples taken by the Food and Drugs Authority during the year.

	-)	2 ood und 2 rago realisticy daring the join
	16	Milk
Informal	2	Blackcurrants in Syrup
	5	Blackcurrants in Syrup
	1	Raspberries in Syrup
	1	Special Vinegar Flavoured with Chillies
	1	Soy Sauce
	1	Wine Vinegar
	1	Seasoning
	1	Fru-Grains (Fruit and Nut Breakfast Cereal)
	1	Saverkraut Zuurkool
Informal	1	Indian Mutton Curry
Informal	1	Tartex Paté
		Orange Drink
	1	Lemon Drink
	1	Blackcurrant Cordial
	1	Whole Grapefruit Drink
	3	Tea
Informal	1	Marmade (Prepared Seville Oranges, Thin Cut)
Informal	1	Plum Peeled Tomatoes
Informal	1	Potted Meat
Informal	1	Salicylic Acid and Sulphur Ointment B.P.C.
Informal	1	Soap Linament B.P.C.
Informal	1	Soap Spirit
Informal	1	Thalozole (·5 gr)
Informal	1	Reserpine Tablets B.P.
Informal	1	Sodium Bicarbonate Compound Tablets B.P.
	1	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules B.P.
	1	Raspberry Jam
	1	Strawberry Jam
	1	Blackcurrant Jam
	1	Butterkist
	1	Peanut Kernels
	1	Margarine
	1	Pink Sponge Sandwiches
	1	Ginger Snaps
	1	Assorted Biscuits
Informal	1	Sterilised Cream
Informal	1	Braised Kidneys in Gravy
Informal	1	Shredded Wheat
	1	Potted Meat
Informal	1	Cabbage
Informal	2	Luncheon Fingers in Barbecue Sauce
Informal	1	Ham and Pork Fingers
Informal	2	Pork Luncheon Fingers
Informal	1	Sliced Chopped Pork

Samples—continued

^		
Informal	1	Sliced Pork Luncheon Meat
	1	Lemon Curd
Informal	1	Mustard
	1	Piccalilli Sauce
Informal	1	Coconut Sponge Cake
	2	Coffee
Informal	1	Trifle Mixture
	3	Beef Sausage (Pairs)
	1	Sucron
	1	Sultanas
	1	Stoned Raisins
	1	Orange Squash Concentrated
	1	Quick Dried Garden Peas
Informal	1	
Informal	1	
Informal	1	
Informal	1	Phenolphthalein Compound Tablets B.P.C.
Informal	1	Piperozine Adipate Tablets B.P.
	1	Trifle Mixture
	1	Mixed Spice
	1	Orange Crush
Informal	1	Trifle
Informal	1	Dairy Box
imormai	1	Chop Suey Vegetables with Mushrooms
	1	Sage
	1	Mixed Pickling Spice
Informal	1	Stemetil Tablets (5 mg)
Informal	1	
Illioilliai	1	Instant Dried Non-Fat Milk
Informal	1	Steak and Kidney Pie
Illiormai	1	Curry Powder
	1	Groundnut Oil
	1	
		Corn Oil Margarine
	1	Country Chicken and Leek Soup
	1	Ginger Sponge Pudding
Turforms of	1	Pearl Barley
Informal	1	Grilled Gammon Steak with Broad Beans in Sauce
Informal	2	
Informal	1	Pholoodine Linctus Strong B.P.C.
Informal	1	Salicylic Acid Collodion B.P.C.
Informal	1	Salicylic Acid Ointment B.P.C.
	1	Glacé Cherries
	1	Spaghetti Hoops
	1	Standard Fritter Mix
T 0 1	1	Plum Jam
Informal	l	Apricot Dumpling
	1	Orange Squash
	1	Scotch Whisky (70° Proof)
	1	Gin (70° Proof)
	122	
	122	

All samples were certified to be of genuine quality with the exception of:—

TINNED BLACKCURRANTS IN SYRUP, which contained an excessive amount of tin. At the subsequent court proceedings the vendors were fined £15 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.

LUNCHEON FINGERS IN BARBECUE SAUCE, the packaging of which was considered to be misleading. The matter was taken up with the packers concerned.

PHENOBARBITONE ELIXIR B.P.C., which contained an excess of phenobarbitone. A letter of caution was sent to the vendor concerned.

SALICYLIC ACID COLLODION B.P.C., which was not made up in accordance with the official formula. The chemist concerned was advised on the matter.





